GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ABSTRACT

Revenue (Disaster Management) Department – Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under NDRF/SDRF – Communicated by Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Government of India – Adoption of Guidelines – Orders – Issued.

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REVENUE (DISASTER MANAGEMENT-II) DEPARTMENT

G.O.Ms.No.16, **Dated: 18.11.2024.**

Read the following:

1. From the Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Lr.No.33-17/2021-NDM-I, dated 14.08.2024.
2. From the APSDMA, e-file computer No. 2540521.

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O R D E R :

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) has made provision of funds under Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window both within the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to help people affected by disasters on a long term basis.

2. Keeping in view the provisions of Disaster Management Act, 2005 and the recommendation of Fifteenth Finance Commission, Government of India framed Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under NDRF/SDRF and communicated to all the States vide reference 1st read above for further necessary action at State level. These Guidelines will be operative from the date of issuance upto the award period i.e., upto financial year 2025-26.

3. After careful examination of the matter, Government have decided to adopt the above said Guidelines and accordingly hereby adopt the Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) / State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Government of India, as annexed to this order for implementation in the State.

4. The A.P. State Disaster Management Authority will be the Nodal entity for implementing recovery and reconstruction measures.

5. All the District Collectors in the State and the Departments concerned shall follow the Guidelines while forwarding the proposals for sanction of funds/projects for approval under Recovery and Reconstruction.

(PTO)

6. This order issues with the concurrence of Principal Finance Secretary in file Computer No. 2540521, dt.16.09.2024.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

R.P. SISODIA
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT (DM)

To
The Managing Director, APSDMA, Kunchanapalli, Guntur District.
All the District Collectors in the State.
All the Heads of Departments / Departments of Secretariat.

Copy to:

The Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Government of India, New Delhi.
The Accountant General, A.P. Vijayawada.
The Director of Treasuries & Accounts, A.P.
The P.S. to Principal Secretary to C.M.
The P.S. to Minister (Home&DM).
The P.S. to Chief Secretary to Government.
The P.S. to PFS (Finance).
The P.S. to Spl.Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue(DM) Deptt.
SF/SCs. (Computer No. 2540521)

// FORWARDED : BY ORDER //

SECTION OFFICER

Ministry of Home Affairs

Disaster Management Division

Guidelines on Constitution and Administration of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

Introduction:

1. The guidelines on Constitution and Administration of NDRF and SDRF were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) vide OM No. 33-03/2021-NDM-I dated 12.01.2022. The guidelines for NDRF and for SDRF were issued under Section 46(2) and Section 62 respectively of the Disaster Management (DM) Act, 2005. The funds under NDRF are to supplement funds from SDRF of a State only for the purpose to facilitate expenditure in case of calamities of a severe nature. However, these guidelines do not completely cover funding for recovery and reconstruction activities to support States as these guidelines are exclusively oriented towards response and relief and the support for recovery and reconstruction is minimal.

Recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC):

2. The 15th Finance Commission (XV-FC) in its report in Chapter-8 titled "Disaster Risk Management" had considered the issue of recovery and reconstruction and had observed in various paras of the Report as reproduced hereunder:

Para8.64: At present, there is no funding window for recovery and reconstruction to support States. State Governments, therefore, have to request the Union Government for assistance. However, the guidelines for the NDRF and SDRF are oriented towards response and relief, and support for recovery and reconstruction is minimal.

Para 8.65: When States are faced with disasters of rare severity, most of them seek loans from the World Bank, with the approval of the Union Government. However, access to such loans depends upon States' overall borrowings. Besides, States cannot approach the World Bank every time they suffer damage and loss because of such disasters.

Para 8.66: In the past, the Planning Commission and Finance Commission

have opined that resources for recovery should be allocated through development assistance. In the case of disasters of rare severity, the Union Government would provide a part of resources needed for recovery and reconstruction to States through additional Central allocation. However, with the discontinuation of the distinction between Plan and non-Plan expenditure, there is no such mechanism to support States at present.

Para 8.67: Recovery presents an opportunity to get development activities off the ground as governments and communities spend recovery assistance on rebuilding infrastructure and houses, reviving livelihoods and improving civic services. The present near-total expenditure focus on response and relief does not leave any resources left for recovery. Without recovery, development gets seriously affected, which deepens the incidence of poverty and backwardness. Many States in the northern and eastern parts of the country experience flooding on recurrent basis and, without much recovery, these States tend to lag in development, which contributes significantly to regional imbalances.

Para 8.68: Based on a clear appreciation of the pressing needs to rebuild assets and livelihoods, we have recommended setting up a Recovery and Reconstruction Facility, both within the SDRF and NDRF, and suggested that 30percent of the resources available with these two funds be earmarked for this purpose. When the resources are used for recovery and reconstruction, these would help people affected by disasters on a long-term basis.

Para 8.69: Assistance for recovery and reconstruction needs to be determined on the basis of an assessment of damage and loss. ***Governments do not pay for the entire cost of recovery and reconstruction, and the assistance could be a percentage of the total cost. Recovery and reconstruction is generally a multi-year programme and the assistance needs to be released annually against expenditures. Further, assistance for recovery and reconstruction needs to be shared between the Union and States.*** *When we apply these filters -needs assessment, recovery assistance on a partial basis, annual releases against expenditures, and cost-sharing between the Union and States - the cost of recovery and reconstruction can be easily managed on a fiscally sustainable basis.*

3. As per XV-FC recommendations assistance for recovery and reconstruction will be determined on the basis of assessment of damage & loss and assistance would be released in annual installments against expenditures. Further, the assistance for recovery and reconstruction will be shared between the Central and State Government as per

provisions of XV-FC recommendations and NDRF & SDRF guidelines issued in this regard. Central Government's assistance from NDRF would be a percentage of the total cost.

4. Therefore, in pursuance to the recommendations of XV-FC, following guidelines as hereunder are issued under Sections 46(2), 48(1)(a) and Section 62 of the, Disaster Management Act, 2005 for the operationalization of the Recovery and Reconstruction (R&R) Funding Window under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) and the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF). These guidelines will be operative from the date of issuance up to the award period i.e., up to financial year 2025-26. However, Projects/activities for which PDNA has already been conducted and PDNA reports have already been submitted to the Ministry of Home Affairs for consideration/appraisal etc. or projects / activities which are recommended by SC-NEC before the date of issuance of the guidelines will also be covered for financial assistance under these guidelines.

Recovery and Reconstruction Measures:

5. The DM Act, 2005 empowers the National, State and District Disaster Management Authorities to take measures for the prevention of disasters, or the mitigation, or preparedness or capacity building or prompt response for dealing with the threatening disaster situation or disasters and also evacuation, rescue and relief or rehabilitation and reconstruction.

6. While recovery and reconstruction has been defined by international agencies in multiple ways, however, in the context of these guidelines recovery means "the restoration or improvement of economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets, systems and activities, of a disaster-affected community". Further, as per Section 2(o) of the DM Act, 2005, reconstruction is defined as the "construction or restoration of any property after a disaster".

7. Further, Section 36 (f)(iv), Section 39(f)(iii) and Section 41 (1)(d) of DM Act, 2005 assigns responsibilities respectively to the Ministries/ Departments of Government of India and Departments of State Governments and Local Authorities to provide assistance for carrying out rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Fund Allocation for Recovery and Reconstruction window:

8.1 Out of National Disaster Risk Management Fund (NDRMF), 80 percent funds are

allocated to NDRF and 20 *percent* to NDMF. Within the NDRF, there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 *percent*), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 *percent*) and (iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building (10*percent*). While the funding windows of NDRF and NDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of NDRF for that financial year subject to the condition that earmarked allocation shall not exceed 10 *percent* of the amount earmarked for the sub-window.

8.2 Similarly, out of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF), 80 *percent* funds are allocated to SDRF and 20 *percent* to SDMF. Within the SDRF, there would be three sub-allocations (i) Response and Relief (40 *percent*), (ii) Recovery and Reconstruction (30 *percent*) and (iii) Preparedness and Capacity Building (10*percent*). While the funding windows of SDRF and SDMF are not inter-changeable, there could be flexibility for re-allocation within the three sub-windows of SDRF for that financial year.

Resource Allocation and Earmarking of funds from NDRF / SDRF

9. As recommended by the XV-FC, the aggregate size of the R&R Funding Windows under NDRF and under SDRF for the award period commencing from 2021-22 to 2025-26 would be Rs. 20,539 Crore and Rs. 48,046 crore respectively. Further out of the total allocation under NDRF, XV FC has allocated Rs 1000 Crore to address the issue of resettlement of displaced people affected by erosion at the national level. State-wise allocation from R&R Funding Window under SDRF is at **Annexure–I.** Total approval under the R&R funding window during the XV-FC award period shall not exceed the amount recommended by the XV-FC, as given above.

Calamities covered for Recovery and Reconstruction:

10.1 The SDRF shall be used only for meeting the expenditure for recovery & reconstruction needs of the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and frost & cold wave. Natural calamities of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloudburst, pest attack, frost & cold waves, and requiring expenditure by a State Government in excess of the balances available in its own State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), will qualify for additional assistance from NDRF, as per the established procedure.

10.2 Funding for Recovery & Reconstruction from NDRF is meant to assist the State to provide additional funds in those cases of severe disaster, where the expenditure required is beyond the coping capacity of the State concerned.

10.3 The State Government is permitted to use 10% fund of the annual allocation under the R&R Funding Window of the SDRF for recovery and reconstruction measures to the victims of natural disasters that they consider to be 'disasters' within the local context in the State and which are not included in list of 12 disasters notified in the SDRF and NDRF guidelines, subject to the condition that the State Government has listed the State specific natural disasters and notified clear and transparent norms and guidelines for such disasters with the approval of the State Authority i.e. the State Executive Committee (SEC). Any amount spent by the State for such disasters over and above the ceiling would be borne out of its own resources and would be subject to the same accounting norms.

Scope of Recovery and Reconstruction Funding Window under NDRF/SDRF:

11.1 As per XV-FC recommendations for allocations from NDRF there will be a two-stage assessment. In the first stage, immediately after the disaster a smaller assessment, largely to ascertain humanitarian and relief needs is to be done. The second assessment will be inter-sectoral and more elaborate covering damage, loss and recovery needs through Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) as per the manual on PDNA designed and developed by the NIDM or any other standard methodology as approved by MHA for carrying out the assessment following a disaster event.

11.2 In the aftermath of a severe disaster, the State Government will constitute a multi-sectoral Team for conducting PDNA in consultation with SDMA/ NDMA (if need be) for detailed assessment of recovery and reconstruction needs. In case the State Government intend to take assistance of international agencies in conducting PDNA, the SDMA shall take the approval from the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Government of India. On this request, the DEA will consult with MHA to decide upon the participation of international agencies in supporting PDNA. State Government shall not utilize Disaster management funds (SDRF/ NDRF) for taking assistance from international organizations.

11.3 The representatives for multi-sectoral team will be constituted from the pool of resources depending upon the sectoral damage assessment. Constitution of the expert

group must ensure adequate representation of sector experts.

11.4 The State Government based on the assessment of PDNA Report will formulate the projects / activities for funding from SDRF allocated under the R&R window as per approval procedure envisaged in this guideline. In case of disaster of severe nature and beyond the coping capacity of the State, the State Government will submit the PDNA Report to the MHA for seeking additional financial assistance from R&R window of NDRF. State Government shall submit the PDNA Report / Memorandum to the MHA preferably within 3 months from the date of notification of Disaster/event of disaster. It will be ensured by the concerned State Government / SDMA that the activities conceived under the proposal is in convergence with ongoing Central / States schemes. It will also be ensured that there is no duplication while seeking assistance from R&R Funding Window.

11.5 A multi-sectoral team will be constituted by MHA having representatives of the sectoral Ministries/ Department/ Central Agencies. This Team may also have representatives of Inter-Ministerial Central Team (IMCT), which assessed the initial financial assistance from NDRF for rescue and relief on humanitarian grounds. The Team for its assessment will visit the States for ground assessment and will also take into account the initial assessment report of the IMCT.

11.6 The report of PDNA and multisectoral team will be shared with NDMA to give its recommendations with proper justification of additional requirement of funds. On the recommendation of NDMA, MHA will assess whether a case for additional assistance from NDRF is made out under these guidelines. The proposals of State Government(s) seeking Additional Central Financial Assistance under these guidelines, multisectorial team report and the recommendation of NDMA, before being placed in SC-NEC, will be sent to the administrative Ministries/Department of the Central Government concerned for their comments and inputs to ensure that there is no duplication with the financial assistance provided under their ongoing schemes or under any special approval for the said calamity.

11.7 For all projects / proposals for which assistance is sought by any State Government from R&R funding window of NDRF, the concerned State Government shall also share the cost on a graded basis from their budget i.e. States' share will be

10%for assistance upto Rs. 250 Crore;

20% for assistance upto Rs. 500 Crore and

25%for all assistance exceeding Rs. 500 Crore

11.8 Normative unit costs permissible under equivalent Government of India schemes will be considered for cost estimation of the eligible items as mentioned in **Annexure-II.** Wherever equivalent Government of India scheme is not available, the corresponding unit cost of State Scheme may be permitted. In addition, where neither GoI scheme nor State rates are available, detailed schedule of rates of the State Government may be considered. Ordinarily for the assistance for recovery and reconstruction under the guidelines, the normative unit cost has been arrived @ 50% of the unit cost for items / activities envisaged under such GoI schemes etc. Accordingly, the scale and quantum of assistance for recovery and reconstruction as per items and norms in respective sectors, is indicated in **Annexure II.**

11.9 The assistance for damage will be provided only for total damage (more than 70%) and severe damage (30-70%). For partial damage, assistance from Response and Relief window may be provided.

11.10 The recovery and reconstruction activities shall be carried out on approved site by following the prescribed by-laws /norms of the authority concerned.

11.11 The assistance available for the items for immediate relief as envisaged under the present SDRF/ NDRF norms will be continued to ensure immediate restoration of livelihood and infrastructure, where ever required. While providing assistance for Recovery & Reconstruction needs, the assistance already extended under SDRF/NDRF will be subsumed in order to provide sequential assistance.

11.12 The sector-wise allocation under R&R Funding Window can be sanctioned by the SEC in case of SDRF and by SC-NEC/ HLC, MHA in case of NDRF, as per the prescribed procedure under these guidelines and sector-wise detailed proposal on Build Back Better (BBB) approach. A list of activities which can be considered under R&R project is given at **Annexure-II.** However, for providing additional assistance from NDRF where the State(s) has faced a disaster of severe nature, a flexible approach in sector-wise activities may be adopted in items other than those listed in **Annexure-II** on case-to-case basis provided that the items / activities have been assessed by IMCT /PDNA team essential and justified and apprised by NDMA and also recommended by SC-NEC.

Exclusions for utilization of R&R Funding Window of NDRF / SDRF

12.1 Resources under R&R Funding Window cannot be used towards establishment expenditures such as salaries, office expenditure, etc. to be incurred by the Disaster Management Authorities or other entities. These activities to be supported from State Government Budget.

12.2 Resources under R&R Funding Window shall not be used for creating the routine and regular works of State Governments /NDMA / SDMAs/ District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs).

12.3 R&R Funding Window shall not be used as a source of funding for existing Government programmes / ongoing schemes etc. which are under implementation.

12.4 R&R Funding Window must have a predominant focus on reconstruction of damaged critical and important social infrastructure and should not be used for cost of any land parcel, any new building infrastructure, general environmental improvement, plantations, afforestation or landscape beautification etc. without a clear, logical and direct linkage to hazards.

12.5 All recovery and reconstruction activities would need to be undertaken and completed within the time-frame as specified in the approved proposal. Cost and time-frame for such proposals should ideally not be revised barring, some exceptional circumstances. Any cost escalation will have to be borne by the State Government. The liabilities committed from R&R window will be till the financial year 2025-26, the period of the XV-FC recommendation.

Implementation of Guidelines

13. NDMA will advise the SDMAs in the projects launched /being implemented under the R&R Funding Window including prescribing specific format for seeking information /project proposals etc. In addition,

- The SDMA will be the nodal entity to implement recovery and reconstruction measures. Based on the outcomes of PDNA, the SDMA will be responsible for developing recovery and reconstruction plan, determining recovery framework, institutional structure, recovery strategy and policies along with the timeline.
- The SDMA will detail out the institutional arrangements and roles and

responsibilities of various stakeholders. The SDMA may constitute a Program Management Unit to manage the overall recovery program which will be funded from the budget of the State Government and not from SDRF/ NDRF.

- The SDMA may seek technical assistance from NDMA/ NIDM or other technical Institutions for building capacities of State Government Officials, District Officials, Line departments and grassroot functionaries to ensure effectiveness of recovery interventions.
- Projects to be undertaken from NDRF / SDRF must have verifiable and tangible/ measurable outcomes.
- NDMA will constitute a Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) headed by a Member of NDMA with representatives from the line Departments, State Government concerned and subject matter experts for technical advice on recovery and reconstruction plan.
- The expenditure of the TAC, if any, will be funded through the regular budget of NDMA and not from the R&R funding window.

Administrative Mechanism for processing of funding proposals Under SDRF: -

14. State Governments, will carry out a PDNA and prepare their respective recovery and reconstruction plan. The PDNA findings and recovery and reconstruction plan will be forwarded to SDMA for appraisal and approval. If needed, State Government may take technical assistance from NDMA & NIDM.

15. SDMA will constitute a committee to be headed by a Member of SDMA / Head of Department (HoD) with members from line Departments of the State Government and the State agencies / entitled for appraisal / evaluation of the proposals / projects under R&R Funding Window of SDRF / NDRF.

16. The recommendations of the committee shall be placed before the SEC for consideration and the procedure in place for incurring expenditure from SDRF shall continue to apply *mutatis-mutandis* for R&R Funding Window of SDRF/NDRF including all modalities.

17. SEC constituted by the State Government under the provisions of the DM Act, 2005, shall decide on all matters connected with the administration of R&R Funding Window of SDRF. The State Government will certify that funds released from R&R window of NDRF/ SDRF are utilized for the purpose they have been released and also monitor the

compliance to the guidelines of R&R. The State Govt. shall ensure that amount is not diverted to inadmissible project activities expenditure. The State Govt. has to ensure that expenditure is only on approved projects activities.

Under NDRF: -

18. Projects/ proposals/ PDNA report submitted by the State Government for funding under R&R Funding Window of NDRF should have approval of the State Executive Committee (SEC).

19. The proposal of the State Government will be examined to assess the likely requirement of funds. If the preliminary examination reveals that there are adequate funds in SDRF with the State for recovery and reconstruction as per norms, the State would be advised accordingly.

20. The Assessment Report of the Central Team along with comments of NDMA and Central Ministries/ Department shall be placed by MHA before the Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee (SC-NEC) for consideration. Proposals, with the recommendations of SC-NEC, will be placed before High Level Committee (HLC). The HLC will approve the proposals for undertaking recovery and reconstruction activities.

20 (a). As the first charge for providing assistance during a disaster should be on SDRF, the release of additional assistance from NDRF will be subject to an adjustment of 50% of the balance available in the R&R window of SDRF as of 1st April of the financial year after the adjustment of committed liabilities of project approved under R&R window. From the date of issue of these guidelines the State Government will maintain receipts, expenditure and balance available in the R&R window in the prescribed format envisaged in the SDRF guidelines.

Release of funds:

21. Upon the approval of HLC, Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance will release assistance from R&R Funding Window of NDRF to the State Government concerned based on the recommendations of the MHA. Procedure as *in vogue* in the State for the release of funds under NDRF shall apply for R&R Funding Window.

22. Upon sanctioned by SEC, funds will be released to the States from R&R

Funding Window under SDRF. Procedure as in vogue in the State for the release of funds under SDRF shall apply for R&R Funding Window.

23. In case, in the State Governments' projects, if the unit cost of component exceeds the amount prescribed as per the corresponding normative unit costs permissible under equivalent Government of India's schemes / State Government's concerned Schemes, the excess expenditure will be borne from the budget of the State Government and not be charged to SDRF or NDRF.

24. After the project is approved by HLC in case of NDRF, the funds will be released in three installments of 30%, 40% and 30% of the approved amount subject to utilization of 75% of the previously released amount. The disbursement of funds would be linked to the deliverables and Utilization Certificates. The unspent balance in the R& R Funding Window under SDRF account as at the end of a financial year shall be the opening balance of said account of the successive financial year. The Central Government will communicate the modalities for handling any balances available at the end of financial year 2025-26 in R&R Funding Window under SDRF of the State.

Supervision of Projects:

25. NDMA / SDMAs need to evaluate recovery and re-construction activities, prepare plans for the deficiencies observed either in recovery or re-construction. Such plans need to specify measures for hazard resilience infrastructure for future hazards.

26. NDMA / SDMAs shall supervise and monitor the implementation of the R&R projects and in this process can seek progress / performance reports from the Implementing Partners. NDMA shall submit progress report to MHA. In case of any shortfall in the progress of the R&R project, NDMA may take special measures, if required, for smooth and timely implementation of the project.

27. SDMAs shall assist and provide technical advice to the State Government / Line Ministries / Departments from conceptualization to completion of the R&R proposals under SDRF.

28. SDMAs shall supervise and monitor the R&R projects/ works and submit completion certificate with GIS tagging as well as actual benefits achieved from it including population benefited / nature of risks reduced/ impact analysis etc. to State Government

and NDMA.

Monitoring by the Ministry of Home Affairs:

29. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is the nodal Ministry for overseeing the operation of NDRF / SDRF, and shall monitor compliance with the prescribed processes. MHA may issue directions/ instructions under the DM Act, 2005. MHA will oversee the utilization of funds released from NDRF and to ensure that funds are utilized for the purpose they have been released and monitor compliance with the guidelines of NDRF. States will need to provide the required information to MHA.

Procurement:

30. All the procurements made by government agencies for implementing the proposal would be in accordance with the General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017/ State Procurement Procedure and from GeM portal, as applicable. The implementing agencies would ensure that the project is implemented in a fair and transparent manner. In the entire implementation process, it needs to be ensured that there is no conflict of interest. Appropriate GFR will be followed by States and Government supported Organizations.

Project Database:

31. A disaster database should be developed to help assess the impact of expenditures on different aspects of disaster management. All the project-related processes would be digitized. NDMA will maintain a national portal of all the recovery and reconstruction projects that have been implemented through the NDRF / SDRF. This portal will contain a specific component for recovery and reconstruction including the details relating to loss & damage, recovery assistance, project components, expenditure, reviews, evaluation and outcome. MHA/ NDMA will also monitor the database by holding periodic review.

Release, Accounting, Auditing and other procedures

32. Save as otherwise provided under this Guidelines, the detailed funding pattern, release of funds, investment of funds, accounting & auditing procedures, progress monitoring, savings and cost of maintenance / implementation etc. in respect of the

projects initiated under R&R Funding Window would be same, as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA on NDRF/ SDRF for such purpose vide MHA's OM No.33-03/2021-NDM-I dated 12.01.2022. The composition of HLC and SC-NEC will also be same as envisaged in the primary guidelines issued by MHA for NDRF / SDRF.

Interpretation and Amendment

33. In case of any difficulty in interpretation of any of these guidelines, the matter shall be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, whose decision in consultation with Department of Expenditure shall be final. Any amendment in this guideline will be issued by MHA in consultation with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

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Annexure-I

State-wise allocation for R&R Funding Window under SDRF

(Rs. in Crore)

S. No.	Name of State	Union Share	State Share	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1654.9	616.8	2471.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	414.6	46.2	460.8
3.	Assam	1280.4	142.2	1422.6
4.	Bihar	2347.2	782.4	3129.6
5.	Chhattisgarh	716.1	238.8	954.9
6.	Goa	18.9	6	24.9
7.	Gujarat	2194.8	731.1	2925.9
8.	Haryana	814.5	271.2	1085.7
9.	Himachal Pradesh	677.4	75	752.4
10.	Jharkhand	941.4	313.2	1254.6
11.	Karnataka	1310.7	436.5	1747.2
12.	Kerala	521.4	173.4	694.8
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3017.7	1005.6	4023.3
14.	Maharashtra	5340.9	1780.2	7121.1
15.	Manipur	70.2	7.8	78
16.	Meghalaya	108.9	12	120.9
17.	Mizoram	77.7	8.4	86.1
18.	Nagaland	68.4	7.8	76.2
19.	Odisha	2659.5	886.2	3545.7
20.	Punjab	820.8	273.6	1094.4
21.	Rajasthan	2455.8	818.1	3273.9
22.	Sikkim	83.7	9.3	93
23.	Tamil Nadu	1691.1	563.7	2254.8
24.	Telangana	744.9	248.1	993
25.	Tripura	113.4	12.6	126
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3205.5	1068.3	4273.8
27.	Uttarakhand	1553.4	172.2	1725.6
28.	West Bengal	1676.1	558.9	2235
	Total	**36780.3**	**11265.6**	**48045.9**

Items and Norms for Assistance under Recovery and Reconstruction Window

Sector & Unit	Item	Totally Damaged (More than 70%)	Severely Damaged* (30 - 70% damage)
		(In lakhs)	(In lakhs)
Housing (Unit-Number)	Plain Area - Pucca House/ Kuccha House	1.80	0.90
	Hill Area - Pucca House/ Kutcha House.	2.00	1.00
Education (Unit-Number)	Primary School	15	7.5
	Secondary / Senior Secondary School	25	12.5
Health (Unit-Number)	Sub-centre (Plain)	18.4	9.2
	Sub-centre (Hilly)	15.81	7.91
	Primary Health centre (Plain)	41.97	20.99
	Primary Health Centre (Hilly)	49.45	24.72
Centre (Plain)	Community Health Centre (Plain)	158.12	79.06
	Community Health Centre (Hilly)	185.72	32.86
Item	**Item**	**Totally Damaged (More than 70%)**	**Severely Damaged* (30 - 70% damage)**
		(In lakhs)	(In lakhs)
Community Buildings (Unit-Number)	Anganwadi	6	3
	Gram Panchayat/ Patwarkhana etc	10	5
Road & Transport (unit per K.M)	i) **Major District Roads (MDR)** Total damages including		

	breaches/severe damages)		
	Plain Area	64.00	32.00
	Hilly Area	187.75	93.75
	ii) **Other District Roads (ODR)** Total damages including breaches/severe damages)		
	Plain Area	54.5	26.75
	Hilly Area	159.88	80.00
	iii) **Village Roads (ODR)** Total damages including breaches/severe damages)		
	Plain Area	36.75	18.25
	Hilly Area	133.75	67.00
	iv) **Other items**		
	Bridges (per number)	3500	1750
	Embankments (per K.M.)	100	50
	Box Culvert (per number as per meter or per meter whichever is lower)	10	

Drinking Water (Unit- Number)	Water Filtration Plant	0.5	0.25
	Storage Tank	15	7.5
	Equipments and Machinery	1	0.5
	Intake Pipeline (Per M)	0.01	0.01
	Distribution Pipelines (Per M)	0.01	0.01
Sanitation (Unit- Number)	Decentralised STP- (Upto 5000 People)	7	**3.5**
	Decentralised STP- (More than 5000 People)	33	**16.5**
	Sewer Line (Per m)	0.01	0.01
	Community Toilets	3	1.5
Inland Fisheries (Units-Per Ha Maximum 1 Ha)	Fish Ponds - Plain Area/ Hilly Area	1.75	0.875
	Fish Ponds - Hilly Area	1.75	0.875

Sericulture (Units-Number)	Physical Infrastructure-Farmer-Sericulture	2.5	1.25
Artisans (Units-Number)	Equipments and Machines	0.25	

1) The aforesaid norms/ assistance shall be subject to the following conditions:

   i) The assistance from the R&R window of SDRF/ NDRF under the Road and Transport Sector shall be subject to the condition that expenditure, in no case, should exceed 50% of SDRF allocation under this window (Recovery and Reconstruction) for the year.

   ii) Admissible assistance for the eligible items under the guidelines of Recovery and Reconstruction shall be the above amount prescribed under the items and norms or the amount estimated as per the State's Scheduled of Rates, whichever is lower.

2) Assistance for totally damaged is equivalent to 50% of the assistance provided in relevant Government of India Scheme, or derived through expert consultation and inputs from relevant ministries.

3) Assistance for severely damaged is equivalent to 50% of the assistance calculated of totally damaged.

4) Classification of damage (totally and severely) of the infrastructure to be determined during Post Disaster Needs Assessment as per NIDM guidelines.

5) The amount for financial assistance provided for recovery and reconstruction will also be subject to adjustment of assistance given for the particular time at the time of relief.